

MOVING PICTURE
JAPAN IN TIME OF EMERGENCY
----- A SCENARIO -----

Title 1.

June 1, 1933

To the OSAKA MAINICHI Newspaper Publishing Company

Moving Picture "Japan in Time of Emergency" -
12 reels in all.

Considering the above as instructive for education on a
national level we recommend that it be shown to the public.

War Ministry.

Title 2.

"Japan in Time of Emergency" - 12 reels in all.

Title 3.

We, the undersigned, do offer these reels to our 90
million fellow-countrymen and to the 30 million people in
Manchukuo, who are facing this critical situation.

signed: KIDO, TOSHISUKE, Chairman
of Directors Committee of:

OSAKA MAINICHI Newspaper Publishing Co.
TOKYO NICHINICHI Newspaper Publishing Co.

Title 4.

Producer: OSAKA MAINICHI Newspaper Publishing Company

Title 5.

Production was carried out under the direction of

Colonel NOMA, Press Section of War Ministry.
Lt. Col. MAEDA, Secretary attached to War Ministry.
Major MATSUI, Press Section of War Ministry.
Lt. MAGEYAMA, Finance Section.

Title 6.

Army Infantry School
Army Cavalry School
Field Artillery School
TOCHIOGAWA Aviation School
The Fourth Division
Army Engineer School
The TOYAMA Military Band

Title 7.

General Director: LIZONO, Shinko, Chief of Moving Picture
Section in OSAKA MAINICHI Newspaper Publishing Co.

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DL. Tally System

Title 8.

Japan and the Japanese people have been facing a serious situation ever since September 18th of 6 SHOWA. (1931)

Title 9.

For that reason we want to hear from the opinion of his Excellency ARAKI, War Minister, concerning present situation and the resolution with which we must be prepared to meet the future.

"Japan in Time of Emergency", ARAKI, Sadao (his own handwriting)

Simultaneous sound record of the full text of the Lieutenant-General ARAKI's address.

SOUND (and WRITING)

SCENARIO

"I am Lieutenant-General ARAKI, War Minister. It is a great honor and pleasure for me to express my humble opinions in connection with the so-called emergency facing Japan to all my fellow countrymen in the Empire.

ARAKI, Sadao arises and speaks.

My friends: It is said that Japan is now in a critical period of emergency.

It is a matter of common knowledge to the world, that Japan is now facing an unprecedented critical situation, which she has never experienced since the founding of the country.

Observing the world situation from our side, we find that the whole world is watching with deep interest to see how Japan will meet this situation, and how she will emerge from this critical situation.

Revolving facsimiles of world

However, when we consider this state of emergency carefully

Does it seem that we can really settle the internal phase of the problem merely by recovering the tranquillity of our national life, merely by reconstructing our economic system and improving our politics, education, etc? Can we find our way out of the external phase of the present emergency merely by replacing our dependent diplomacy with an independent diplomacy, merely by protecting our interests and guaranteeing the lives of our countrymen residing overseas?

Map of Japan

Shows feet of persons walking on pavement, movement of clouds and persons walking on street.

PART II

"ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER ARAKI"

Let us calmly observe the situation in Asia. Has peace reigned in Asia during the last fifty years?

Have we lived in the peaceful condition which is our ideal?

Have our Asiatic brothers been living in peaceful satisfaction fulfilling their own missions in accordance with the ideal of Asia?

What is the situation in the North, in Siberia, Mongolia, Tibet and Sinkiang? And what is the situation in China, which ought to be our most intimate friend?

Next, let us look eastward upon the Pacific Ocean. Are the waves of the Pacific really calm? Can we expect the waves of the Pacific tomorrow to be as calm as they are today?

After considering all this, on whose shoulders may we suppose that all of the

Maps of Asia.

Cowboys in Inner Mongolia.

Flag of Republic of China.

Chinese soldiers disarmed by foreigners. Chinese refugees.

Japanese fleet on maneuvers somewhere in Pacific. American battleships with bows out of water. Japanese battleships firing guns. U. S. Fleet firing guns.

Japanese flag with superimposed words "Divine Country of Japan -- Yamato Race."

responsibility of establishing peace in the Orient lies? Written on screen: "Divine Country, Japan, The Yamato Race.")

I firmly believe that we can never expect to see peace restored in the Orient if we rely upon others.

Our country of Japan, was established by God's will. It is a divine country, the country of Gods.

It is the mission of our race and of our nation to realize the ideals shown to us by our gods. If we, the Yamato race, should refuse to carry out this holy mission of establishing peace in the Orient with our ideals and power, how could we, the Asiatics, ever expect to live in peace which we idealize?

Therefore, the greatest mission for us of the Japanese Race and of the Japanese Nation is that of rising without depending upon others and of shouldering our own responsibilities.

The fact that we have such a great responsibility obliges us Japanese to press forward in this critical period.

This, I believe, is the most important thing which our countrymen must bear in mind in this emergency period.

Thus, a grave and important responsibility is on our shoulders. When we think about its meaning we cannot help being deeply concerned.

For instance, the attitude of the League of Nations which is much discussed today, makes us doubt that they respect our mission or that they fully understand Asia and Japan. (Written on screen: Arrows indicating possible attack concentrated on Japan from Russia, England, France and America.) Does our friend China realize the desirability of understanding and cooperating with Japan in fulfilling this great responsibility of the Orient?

Japan has been regarded with contempt. She has been rejected.

Cherry blossoms in bloom. Yasukuni Shrine.

Japanese Flag being hoisted.

Chinese village. Chinese boys playing in pond. Chinese at work.

Chinese pedler. Chinese fish monger.

ARAKI, Sadao appears. Illustration shows map of Japan with arrows coming at Japan from Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States of America.

Flags of the various nations of the world (Japanese flag in the center), Japanese

Fortunately, we have recently seen a nation-wide revival of the Japanese spirit in our country.

flag rises above all other flags and expands, growing larger until it waves over all other flags.

But it is the present condition of our country such as to enable us to rise while bearing the full weight of our responsibilities?

However, we must not come to the rash conclusion that all this is brought about by others' evil intentions and contempt.

Attacking arrows disappear and Japan is radiant.

For a rash such a conclusion, before we blame others, we do some serious self-examination. (Appears on screen: arrows disappear, Japan is radiant)

For this reason, my dear country-men, for a few minutes let us consider the historical stages through which our country has gone past in the last few decades.

PART III

ARAKI's Address (Contd.)

We, the Japanese people surpass all other peoples of the world in our fervent love for peace and in our respect for justice and honor.

Japanese village and country scene.

Truly, this is the great spirit of the founding of our Empire and is the fundamental consciousness of our whole race.

The gates of our country were opened in the great reformation at the time of the Meiji restoration, when the true aspect of Japan was revealed to the whole world.

Electric cars. Electric power station.

Ever since then Japan has been advancing with rapid strides, taking her stand for righteousness and with the firm resolution to spare nothing for the sake of peace. And the result is, that in the short period of forty years she has made a surprising advance which has amazed the whole world.

Electric Locomotives.

Train arriving at Tokyo station.

Office Buildings.

Schools and Hospital.

Ginza Street - Tokyo.

However, after a short while the glory of the nation began to decline gradually. What brought about this sad but undeniable situation? There may be several reasons, but the most immediate cause is our self-conceit, negligence and forgetfulness of our past history.

The sudden rise of Japan's international position and the growth of national power have made the Japanese people assume an air of vulgar prosperity both spiritually and in a material sense, completely forgetting their previous exertions and the original ground upon which the Empire stands:

This resulted in an uncritical infatuation with all things European, and the western culture both good and bad was accepted unconditionally. Thus, the independent ideal, characteristic of the Japanese race was swept away in less than no time. It is quite natural that this national stagnation reflected itself in all her foreign policies.

(A scene of a pair of man and woman, dancing in a room.)

Woman: "We have been dancing for quite a long while. I'm all tired out. Let's have tea.....Now shall we go for a walk?"

Man: "What is it -- what are you looking at? You're eyeing a geisha, aren't you?"

The Other Man: "No, I wasn't. I just thought she looked pretty. The geishas are only the remains of the old Edo era - I don't care for them."

Man: (in Japanese dress):
"Well, well, we have a couple of hairy Europeans with us, I see!"

Woman: "Ouch! You're hurting me. Can't you see that, you stupid? Apologize!"

Foreign Commodities in Japanese shop windows.

Japanese people walking on streets in western style dress.

Automobiles, electric lamps.

Exterior of western type cafe.

Men and women dancing to western style music.

Man and woman walking on Ginza at night.

Man: (of the Right Wing):
 "I'm sorry. I beg your pardon."
 (Curt form of Japanese).

Woman: "What a way to ask a
 lady's pardon! Repeat that!"

Man: (Of the Right Wing):
 "I'm sorry. I'm really very
 sorry."

Woman: "In the first place
 this is no place for you to
 walk!"

Anachronist: "Apologize more
 politely."

Man: "I am asking your pardon
 quite sufficiently."

Men and women dancing to
 Western-style music.

Woman: "Why doesn't one of
 you say something? Don't you
 see that a lady is being
 insulted?"

Man and woman walking on
 Ginza at night.

Man: (Modern-looking): "Hey!
 Meiji Era! You should apolo-
 gize to a lady like this."

Man: (of the Right Wing):
 "Fool! Listen well to what I
 say. This is Japan. Even
 though this is Ginza, it is a
 part of the Japanese Empire.
 Understand?"

Bystander (in the Japanese
 dress): "Well done, good!
 Good!"

Man: (of the Right Wing):
 "Hold your tongue, you sluggard.
 Such profligates as you poison
 the nation. Is this the time
 to fool around in the gay
 quarters? Fool!"

Part IV "Address of War Minister ARAKI"

It is needless to say
 that the majority of the
 Japanese have not lost the
 traditional consciousness of
 true Japanese, but the ruinous
 and corruptive conditions on
 the surface were more conspic-
 uous, misleading foreigners to
 look down upon Japan as a
 country which could be easily
 disposed of.

ARAKI, Sadao appears again.

This is the real cause of
 the Manchurian Incident, and
 this is also the factor re-
 sponsible for Japan's solitary

position in the world. the seed of which is not hesitate to say, was sown by our own hands.

Then, fortunately, we had a revelation from Heaven which came to us in the form of the Manchurian Incident. The true character of Japan was vividly revealed in the splendid actions of the Imperial troops fighting in extreme cold, or in scorched fields under a burning sun.

And the sight of our fellow countrymen in Manchuria working earnestly and devotedly at the front, with the everlasting spirit of the song which says "when we go over the seas, corpses down in the deep water;

when we go over the mountains, corpses among the thick-growing grass; THE GREATEST HONOR IS TO DIE FOR THE EMPEROR," makes us feel that they are the personification of the guardian gods of Japan.

Inside Japan, also, the real spirit manifested itself in nation-wide zeal for the encouragement of the soldiers, a story which cannot be told without tears. The patriotic zeal was apparent in the enthusiastic cheers which made soldiers go gladly to the front,

leaving their dear ones behind.

Young boys and girls sent letters written in their own blood,

all the people, both rich and poor, sent sumptuous comforts and large amounts of money to the soldiers.

Relief funds were sent from the remotest corners of Japan and from distant places in America and Europe. This expression of sincerity and patriotism moved us almost to tears.

When the present incident broke out our people awakened to a realization of the racial spirit. The Japanese people, after a long interval,

Japanese soldiers in action in Manchuria.

Japanese forces, marching.

Military train stops.

Japanese automotive corps in action.

Japanese soldiers marching.

Trains transporting soldiers to the front.

Departure of Japanese Army nurse.

Japanese people worshipping. Collection of contributions for soldiers.

Elementary school children writing letters to soldiers at the front.

Comfort bags accumulated for soldiers at the front. Scene is at War Ministry Building.

resumed their consciousness of being Japanese.

When we reflect upon it now, we cannot help thinking that it was really the will of Heaven, a special grace of God.

(Newspaper girls in the street):

Girl No. 1: "Evening papers! Evening Papers! Buy an evening paper!"

Girl No. 2: "Isn't it terribly cold?"

Girl No. 1: "But think of the soldiers in Manchuria. It's colder over there!"

Woman: "We've been dancing a long time -- it's late. Let's go home now."

Man: "Yes, let's go."

Girl No. 2: "It's very late, and as there's no one to buy our papers, come on!"

Girl No. 1: "Yes, let's go."

(A passing motor car knocks down Girl No. 1).

Girl No. 1: "Oh!"

Woman: "Oh, Yoko-chan?"

(In a home).

Doctor: "Nothing to worry about. She is not hurt. She has had a shock."

Yoko: "Teacher said we must work hard and remember the soldiers in Manchuria. With the pocket money you gave me, I had bought evening papers. I was selling them so that I could earn money to send to our soldiers."

Mother: "Then -- you were selling newspapers?"

Yoko: "And, Mother, -- the teacher said that those grown up people who have the nerve to dance in days like these are fools --."

Small girl selling newspapers on the street.

Girl has vision of Japanese soldiers fighting in Manchuria during the winter.

Night life in downtown Tokyo. Ballroom scene.

Night scene of Main street.

Girl is struck by car in which her mother is riding.

Mother recognizes child.

Child is in bed at her home and doctor consults with parents.

Mother: "Forgive me, Yoko-
chan! Forgive me! Father and
I will never, never dance
again. Forgive me!"

PART V

However, does this
nation-wide zeal have founda-
tions strong enough to support
it consistently? Do we not
search at temporary ease when
we obtain a brief respite? Do
we not give in easily when we
are threatened by others?
Does each of us live up to
his own firm beliefs, founded
upon his own thoughts?

When I consider these
matters carefully, I cannot
help being a little worried
about the present situation.

Does each one of our people,
our country-men have enough
courage and strength within
himself to emerge successfully
from this difficult situation?
When I think of these things,
my heart sinks within me and I
am overcome by worry concerning
the future of the Empire and
the destiny of Japan.

Then, what should we do
from now on? How can we sur-
vive the critical situation?
Let me say a few words on it.

As I said before, the
whole world is watching Japan.
They want to understand the
real Japan. Therefore, what
we must do today is to look
upon the whole of Asia and to
make the true nature of Japan
apparent in all of Asia. We
must try to maintain that true
nature and to make them under-
stand it.

In other words, the
only way for Japan to fight
her way through this critical
situation is for us thoroughly
to revive the self-conscious-
ness of our being Japanese,
that regarding the firm belief
imbedded in the Japanese. Now
then, what does it mean to have
the consciousness of being
Japanese? What is the true
nature of Japan? It is very
clear -- it means that we must
go back to the ideals on which
our Empire was founded.

ARAKI, Sadao appears.

Volcano.

Expanding circles on water.
Japanese map.

Waterfall.

Field of wheat.

Peak of Takachiho mountain
where Japanese ancestors are
said to have landed from Heaven.

When Japan was first created, what did the Ancestral Goddess say to the God and Goddess, Izanagi and Izanami? She told them to "transform the semi-liquid elements into a firm and solid nation" and so, the Utopia of Japan was formed after many strenuous endeavors.

The path for us to tread is clearly shown in the spirit represented by the Three Articles of Imperial Regalia given to the Imperial grandson on his descent from Heaven by the Ancestral Goddess. Therefore, our duty is to establish Japan as an ideal country of gods in accordance with this great ideal. (Written on screen: "The Ise Shrine" and "The Kashiwara Shrine.")

Of the three Articles of Imperial Regalia, the mirror symbolizes justice and honor,

the stone beads, benevolence, and the sword, courage and decision.

And justice, the honor, the benevolence, the courage and the decision represented by the three Articles of Imperial Regalia are the great ideals of our Empire. These are our national virtues which the Emperor himself has set up as his ideals.

Since the Age of Gods, the way of the Emperor has been truly glorious and shining. That is the so-called Imperial Way, and when we look back upon the glorious history of Japan, we find that this Imperial Way shines through it consistently. To protect this way, to make it more glorious and to advance in this manner should be the only ideal and duty of Japanese subjects. (Written on screen: "The Atsuta Shrine" and "The Meiji Shrine.")

The essence of our national structure lies in the fact that we march onward, holding this ideal aloft with the concord between the sovereign

and the subjects, and with the cooperation of each and all Japanese.

Panoramic view from mountain peak.

Enthronement ceremony of the first Emperor, JIMMU. Ise Shrine dedicated to "Amaterasu Omikami," originator of the Japanese land and Empire.

Sacred rope at the Futatabigaura, the symbol of sacred Japan.

Kashihara Shrine dedicated to the first Emperor, Jimmu.

Atsuta Shrine dedicated to Prince Kusunagi.

The Meiji Shrine dedicated to Emperor Meiji.

The double bridge of the Imperial Palace.

Now, the mission of the Japanese is quite clear: there is nothing to doubt in it. Assisting the Emperor, and enhancing the glory of the Imperial prestige in the world means realization of this mission of ours.

Coronation of present Emperor, of third year of Showa.

PART VI

However, we have observed recently that there is a growing tendency among some Japanese to blindly emphasize frivolous impulsiveness and epicureanism, completely neglecting the glories of our incomparable national structure and the essence of our racial spirit which should be observed by the whole nation.

Map of Asia.

As a natural result, the brave and magnificent spirit of the millions of our history is diminishing day by day. (Written on screen: Russia, China, Philippines, Japan, Manchuria. Scenes: Black clouds rising, and enveloping Japan, from Russia and the Philippines.) Furthermore, it is to be greatly deplored that there are some — however few they may be — who, having wrong conceptions, make such outrageous remarks as to curse the incomparable glory of our national structure.

Illustration showing probable foreign invasion toward Japan.

Where is our fatherland?
Where is our fatherland Japan?
(Appears on screen: Newspapers with articles about Communists.)
Oh, my compatriots, it is an unpardonable treason for countrymen of ours to say that there is a fatherland besides Japan. Do we deserve to be called Japanese if we throw away our pride of being Japanese, and forget about the spirit of the founding of the Empire which aims at the realization of peace in the Orient, and in the world?

Westernized Japanese street scene and shops. American motion picture advertisement poster.

All of the evil springs from this.

Newspaper clipping showing Japanese communists are oppressed by authorities on charge of planning change of national organizations, etc.

Let me repeat that it was, after all, our own fault that the world, including even China, has come to look down upon us with contempt.

Showa Japanese lady walking, wearing wholly westernized costume. She makes up her face.

What Japan has done in the past, what our countrymen have done in the past, is the cause of the contempt with which Japan is now regarded. The outbreak of the Manchurian

Incident in the meantime was indeed a warning-bell pealed from the Heavens. We must deeply consider the fact that the siege of Japan conducted by the whole world under the leadership of the League of Nations was disclosed to us in this way. If the Japanese nation has grasped this truth clearly, the way through the present situation will open of itself. The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident was really an alarm-bell telling us to wake up and to examine ourselves.

I am not at all pessimistic about the present difficult situation, however. I firmly believe that the present international circumstances and the varieties of difficulties that lie between the nations will be immediately dissolved as soon as the great spirit of the founding of the Empire revives in the heart of every Japanese, and when the Japanese, realizing this clearly, display the prestige of our country.

The day will come, sooner or later, when we can make the whole world look up to our national virtues, I am sure. (On the screen: In the center of the screen Japan and Manchuria appear, then China, India, Siberia and the South Seas.)

In compliance with the ideal of the founding of the Empire which I have explained, we must first of all establish permanent peace in the Orient, propagating our glorious Imperial way there.

When we reflect upon the situation in Asia during these fifty or sixty years, we find that it was deplorable beyond words.

Just close your eyes and quietly contemplate the past, then will numerous visions flash through your mind, visions as in a revolving lantern.

When we think of the chaos in the Orient, we cannot help believing that it is the duty of the Japanese nation, no, the mission of divine Japan, to establish a peaceful Utopia in the

Japanese man and woman walking and stop in drug store for a cold drink.

Man playing golf.
People working in field.
Girls do physical exercise at school.

Map of Japan.

National flag of Japan.

Monument dedicated to Japanese Unknown Soldier of the Russo-Japanese War at Port Arthur.

Map of China suddenly covered with blood symbolizing sacrifice:
In Sino-Japanese War.

In Hakuoshin Incident.

Orient making it truly Oriental
by suppressing all disorders.

Then we recall the several occasions when we sent our troops to the continent we can always find in the Imperial Rescript on the Declaration of War the expression of a sincere desire to establish permanent peace in Asia.

In the Imperial Rescripts promulgated on the restoration of peace, the Emperor always reminds us of our duty to maintain permanent peace in the Orient.

In these several campaigns for peace, the sacrifice made by our fathers and contemporaries, and the endeavors made by those who actually defended the country were indeed very great. When we think of it, we realize that our responsibility on the continent, Manchukuo, no, in the whole of Asia is not a new one, but that it started a long time ago revealing our power and ideals steadily as time progresses. (On the screen: On the map of East Asia blood splashes appear with the following words superimposed "The sacrifice we made in the Sino-Japanese War." "The sacrifice we made in the Boxer Uprising." "The sacrifice we made in the Russo-Japanese War." "The sacrifice we made in the German-Japanese War." "The sacrifice we made in our expedition to Siberia." "The sacrifice we made in the Tsinan Incident.")

During this long period, we have encountered all kinds of insults and of national crises. We have suffered under the Intervention of the Three Powers, and we have sacrificed much in Siberia.

We have endeavored to realize our ideal, with the co-operation of China, but peace has not been established there, even for a short period of a single year during the twenty years since the establishment of the Chinese Republic. The Chinese feeling towards Japan changed from bad to worse, that is, the feeling of rejecting the Japanese changed to a feeling of opposing the Japanese, and eventually became a contempt of the Japanese. And finally the Manchurian Incident broke out by a revelation of Heaven. (On the screen: Various anti-Japanese posters and placards in China.)

Russo-Japanese War.

German-Japanese War at
Tsingtao in World War I.
Japanese expedition in
Siberia in 1919.
Tsinan Incident.

Japanese Army occupied city
of Tsinan.

Japanese Marine landed at
Tsinan. Japanese Naval
landing party protect lines
and properties of Japanese
residents in Tsinan.
Chinese soldiers retreating
from Tsinan in accordance
with Armistice. Chinese
soldiers retreating by
train. Anti-Japanese
posters in window of Chinese
shop.

Thus, the Manchurian Empire was founded, as you all know, and the blessed land of beauty and light is to be realized in Asia.

Japan and Manchukuo will work together, and with the cooperation of Korea, will first of all establish peace in the Orient. The first step toward propagating the Imperial way and toward adding lustre to the national virtue has already been made. Japan and Manchukuo's firm faith in the establishment of Manchukuo will remove all difficult situations and will secure the permanent peace in Asia. For the Japanese, it will be the best way to enhance the Imperial way, and for the Manchurians, it will be the best way to establish a paradise in Manchukuo, the land of felicity, in accordance with the spirit of the way of sovereign, which is their ideal. (On the screen: A map of Japan and Manchukuo)

Therefore, I desire that all races will cooperate with each other in realizing their ideals and fulfilling their missions.

Illustration showing establishment of Manchukuo.

Manchurian people celebrating foundation of Manchukuo. Students and soldiers participating in celebration.

Official ceremony of Manchukuo government.

PART VII "THE ADDRESS OF WAR MINISTER ARAKI"

I have related so far, the meaning of Japan in the emergency and of the self-consciousness of the Japanese in making our way through this period, thereby emphasizing the necessity of strenuous efforts towards the fulfillment of our mission.

Lieutenant-General ARAKI appears again.

Furthermore, the mission of the Imperial army is not of an easy nature, since it lies in protecting the Imperial way which unifies and harmonizes the true spirit of the founding of the Empire and the great ideal of the Japanese nation. We must expect to find many obstacles in our way.

However, in order to remove all these obstacles, that is, to fulfill our mission completely, we must possess a righteous will and power. In order to fulfill the true meaning of the establishment of the army and the mission of our country, we need national defense, and for national defense, the existence of the Imperial army is imperative.

Therefore, I would like to say a few words concerning the national defense and the Imperial army. To explain national defense in a few words, I say that it is the defensive abilities of a country, that is, the defense of the way of the nation. (On the screen: What is National Defense? 1. Defense of Country, 2. Defense of the Way of the Country, 3. Defense of the Way of Japan, 4. Defense of the Imperial Way.)

A country or nation has its own way. The way of our country is the way of Japan, the way of the Emperor, the Imperial way.

Consequently, as this is the nation and way which has everlasting life, it is in its nature to continue permanently and eternally in time and to progress and develop endlessly in space. I would not adopt such a narrow viewpoint that interprets the defense of the nation, that is, the defense of the way of the country in terms of geographic position and environment. (On the screen: "The Imperial Way. To defend this is the mission of the Imperial Army--1. In space. 2. In time. 3. Enlargement and development. 4. Eternity and continuity.")

Therefore, when we say that the existence of the Army is a moral existence, we mean it in the above mentioned sense.

As our country is destined to develop in space, that is, as it has the spirit of continual prosperity, with the eternity of a nation which is bounded only by Heaven and earth, our national defense cannot be considered only in terms of geography or in a narrow sense of opposition to other countries.

We cannot think separately of the Imperial Household, nation or of the subjects, because Japan is the country whose national structure consists in the combination of all three.

In our country, those who stand as the shield of our gracious Emperor, observing the spirit of national structure, and without any concern about their own interests are naturally those who deeply respect

Illustration showing national defense of Japan.

National defense
is
defense of the country
defense of the way of
the country
defense of the Imperial
Way.

Illustration showing what is Imperial Way

Imperial Way
has
everlasting life
tendency to progress
and develop end-
lessly in space

National Anthem of Japan.
Emperor honors military
review (mechanized units,
artillery, cavalry, and
infantry pass before
Emperor).

Naval review off Kobe.

and defend the race and the country.

In short, the army of our country is the Emperor's army which is at the same time the national army.

Therefore, I consider the army as the essence of the national virtues.

To tread on the path of the Emperor which is made apparent by the three Articles of the Imperial Regalia is the spirit with which our army is organized. That is, the spirit of the Japanese forces is realized when they enhance the national virtues, the ideals of the Emperor in compliance with the spirit of the sacred Emperor who commands them.

This is the reason why the Japanese army never starts an act on unless being commanded by the Emperor.

We must first clearly bear in our mind that to take actions obeying the Emperor's command is the true spirit of the Japanese army.

It is, of course, expected of the army to fight against those who oppose us in spreading the Imperial way. But, the purpose of fighting is solely to observe virtue and to carry it out. Naturally, it is necessary to win, but if the victory should be accompanied by the resentment of the people conquered, it is quite adverse to the spirit of the Imperial army.

If our troops are stationed in a certain place, they must try to be adored by the natives of the place. That is the true spirit of the Imperial Army, through which the glory of our nation will be enhanced.

Even during maneuvers, if the crops are damaged by the actions of the army, it is an important thing for the army to take care to make as much amends as possible during recess or on other occasions, for the crops are the treasure of the Emperor and the peasant's - our compatriot's - works of art.

Warships in formation on sea.

Warships fire a salute to the battleship carrying the Emperor.

Japanese soldiers are welcomed and greeted by Manchurian people. Japanese soldiers give candy and cigarettes to Manchurian people.

Japanese army detachment on maneuvers in field.

With such a mental attitude, one can really become a member of the Imperial army. And those who till the land and raise the crops would feel that their own sons are drilling there, and they will look upon the soldiers with sympathetic eyes, that is the real meaning of the army and the people's being one.

We believe that in acting like this at all times, the reputation of the army will be enhanced in both, peace and war time.

Scene showing military drill.

Officer and men rushing to the front.

Officer: "Advance! Charge!"

Officer: "Halt!"

Officer: "Since we have devastated this field, everybody repair it immediately."

A peasant looks annoyed and watches the soldiers. Soldiers repair damage. Peasant thanks officer.

Farmer: "Officer, please don't mind it. I can do it myself."

Officer: "I'm very sorry for what we have done. I'll have the intendent of our unit come and reimburse you for the damage, but meanwhile please let us repair it."

Farmer: "I'm much obliged. Soldiers! I don't know how to thank you. Thank you! Thank you!"

End of Reel 7

PART 8

Now, I should like to say a few words about the origin and the history of the Imperial army.

Enthronement ceremony of the first Emperor, Jimmu.

Then our country was established, our army was composed of 8,000,000 "Gods of war" /"gunshin"/, that is to say, the people who guarded our divine land, under the personal command of the Emperor. (On the screen: A picture of the gods "and then" a picture of fighting warriors "and then" celebration of the 60 years anniversary of the organization of the military system.)

In the middle ages, however, the warriors constituted a specially privileged class, with the result that a feudal age was ushered in.

Old book covering Japanese history, scene of Japanese civil war.

Fortunately, however, with the achievement of the great undertakings of the MEIJI Restoration, the Imperial Rescript on Military conscription was issued in November 1872, (the 5th year of MEIJI) whereby the basic principle of universal military conscription was revised as of yore.

This was indeed the greatest reform of the past thousand years.

In short, we returned to the normal path of the time of our country's establishment. The privileged and professional troops were abolished, the four social classes made equal, soldiers and farmers combined, and at the same time the responsibility for national defense was put upon the whole of the people, and the troops were placed under the personal command of the Emperor as was the case in ancient times.

Thus our Army and Navy, reflecting upon the basis of the foundation of our country and striving at the same time to train their soldier spirit by upholding the will of Heaven, have remembered the glorious military merits and distinguished services of the past 60 years, and have endeavored to fulfill their heavy responsibility as a moral existence in order to achieve the mission of the Imperial forces.

Reflecting upon the past and also considering the present general state of national defense, I wish to dwell here a little upon the subject of national general mobilization.

In both the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War, Japan, it is needless to say, fought by staking the country's existence, but the principal body which displayed the strength of national defense was the military forces. The people as a whole were neither organized nor displayed, in the direct prosecution of the holy war, such activities as they do today under national general mobilization. (on the screen: Marshal OYAMA entering the city of Mukden. A picture of Admiral TOGO on the battleship MIKASA, and of Admiral TOGO encouraging the Navy cadets.

Judging from recent circumstances, preparations for nationwide general mobilization are necessary for concentrating the utmost national defense power of the country.

It would require many hours to describe in detail this nationwide general mobilization, but, in short, it is the mobilization of all the powers of a nation, both tangible and intangible.

There is no change in the fact that the battle in the main fought by troops, but we can easily imagine that the strength or weakness of the spiritual power of the people ultimately determines the issue of war, as may be seen from the internal conditions of Germany, Russia, and other countries at the time of the European War.

Placard showing 60 years anniversary of Conscription service.

Military doctor gives physical examination to young Japanese men under Conscription law. Young men at barracks.

Emperor honors district army maneuvers.

Illustration showing Russo-Japanese War. Gen. OYAMA enters city of Mukden, Adm. TOGO stands on the battleship Mikasa. 88th birthday anniversary celebration for Adm. TOGO.

Opening ceremony of Boy Scout organization in Osaka.

Boy Scouts march in the city. Firemen in practice drill.

The people contribute money to the army.

For example, people of all the powers that participated in the World War did their utmost in trying to bring about victory under the difficulties of limited food and limited materials.

But the people with the stronger will won the war in the end, and the people with weaker will failed to accomplish their mission, even though they did win the battle. From this, we can see how important is the cultivation of national spirit which was first formulated at the time of the founding of the Empire.

I should like to tell you again that the national general mobilization of our country does not aim only at the execution of war. It is at the same time a spiritual mobilization through which the ideals and the mission of the country will be fully understood by the 90 million people who are to assist the Imperial rule and to manifest the virtues of the Emperor.

If we advance in perfect unity until the end, to the last five minutes until the very last, with the above in mind, we shall find there the glory of the victory shining upon us.

ARAKI'S SPEECH --REEL 9

Addressing the Japanese after the Russo-Japanese War, the London Times said:

"The victory you won in the recent Russo-Japanese War, is indeed due to the spiritual union of the Japanese.

O Japan! I cannot but hope that you would preserve this noble spirit and immortalize this strength and this ideal by all means, even if you should lose all of your material things.

If the whole of the Japanese people should make the most of this spiritual element and become united on this basis, not only Russia but the whole world would not be able to conquer Japan."

And now, in discussing here national defense, in thinking of the Imperial forces, and in considering armament, I keenly feel how essential this manpower is and above all how essential the spiritual element is.
(on the screen:

Material element.

Human element.

After soldier shoots gun the words "Mental element" appear.)

Not only from our own viewpoint as Japanese looking at it in a favorable light, but also from the standpoint of foreign countries, Japan has her strong points, a spirit of her own and a road of life to proceed on.

A girl sends knitted garments to the soldiers.

Citizens of Osaka contribute planes to Army. General ARAKI receives list of weapons by the people.

Searchlights, anti-aircraft guns and military trucks contributed by the people. ..

Anti-aircraft maneuvers in Osaka City. Girls drill in military practice.

Status of late Lieutenant Commander HIROSE who sacrificed his life for Japan in Russo-Japanese War.

Japanese soldiers on Shanghai fronts. Departure of death-defying corps from Japanese lines. Japanese infantry march to the Chinese position. "Three Human Bombs" march into Chinese wire entanglements.

"Three Human Bombs" blast Chinese Army position. Japanese soldiers take Chinese position.

Tomb dedicated to "Three Human Bombs" who have sacrificed their lives.

Lastly, I want to state briefly regarding armaments. It goes without saying that armament is necessary, but it rests primarily on manpower, and manpower rests first of all on its spiritual element. However, judging from the actual scene on the front, it cannot be thought that victory can be achieved by manpower and by the spiritual element alone.

In order to make the best of manpower and spiritual element so as to minimize the disasters and to restore peace quickly, material equipment is necessary.

It is primarily for this purpose of making the most of the noble Japanese Spirit and the whole ideal of the Imperial forces that we are taking such great pains in regard to equipment.

I hope you will understand that national defense is the means of protecting Japan's way, that the Imperial forces are here to exalt the virtues of the Emperor by obeying His Majesty's commands as they are given, and that armaments constitute an essential element in /fostering/ in the most direct manner their moral activities with the least amount of disaster.

(On the screen: A chart showing the number of airplanes possessed by powers:

England	1500
Russia	2200
Japan	600
America	1800
France	3000
Italy	1500)

(On the screen: "With eternal peace in the Orient as the goal the Army of righteousness advances. That is the reason why the Imperial Army is strong.)

Such being the case, it is a great error to look upon our national defense, the Imperial Army which assumes this duty, and the sufficient armaments and spirit which are necessary to enable the Imperial Army to display their activities, in the same light as those of other countries.

I wish to add here that it is most essential in displaying the spirit of universal military conscription of the Yamato race that we fully understand the fact that national defense, Imperial Army and armaments remain to the last as moral entities and as means of maintaining our morality.

PART X

This reel contains photographs of the actual scenes of drills executed by the students of the Infantry Schools and the Cavalry School on the Narashino plain, Chiba Prefecture.

Illustration showing armaments consists of three items, i.e., manpower, spiritual element, material and equipment.

Japanese people contribute airplanes and anti-aircraft guns to the Army. Airplanes lined up and being blessed by priest in Shinto Rites. ARAKI receives a list of the equipment. Airplanes take off.

Aerial maneuvers. Cartoon. Illustration showing:

U.S.	1,800 planes
U.S.S.R.	2,200 planes
France	3,000 planes
Japan	600 planes
Britain	1,500 planes
Italy	1,500 planes

Japanese planes in above illustration smash up all planes of other listed nations until there remain only Japanese planes which bear the title "Nihoan Seishin" (Japanese Spirit)

Shots of drills performed by students of Infantry and cavalry schools.

This reel contains no speeches by War Minister ARAKI.

PART XI

Finally, I want to appeal to my compatriots whom I love and respect, to urge them to make up their minds. An ancient sage taught us, "When Heaven is going to entrust a person with an important duty, He always inflicts pain and hardship upon him in order to determine whether he is capable of carrying out his mission."

Also, as you know, there is another proverb: "Adversity makes a man wise." That is to say, man can not achieve a great thing without grappling with difficulties. The more the difficulties there are, the greater are the pleasures one can enjoy after the success.

As I said before, the true spirit of the Japanese race lies in finding order amid chaos and in realizing an ideal world. In other words, our racial spirit from ancient times is to make, with strenuous efforts, an ideal world, a peaceful land through hardships and difficulties. Therefore, the Japanese cannot live in Japan with feeble feelings. To fight to the last is the way of a true Japanese. So, although our morals are to practice the way of justice and benevolence, it is necessary for us to have courage, as strong as a sword, to practice it, to carry it out resolutely at all costs. It is necessary for us to have the spirit, enthusiasm and endurance to stand up defiantly and fight to the last, if there is anyone who interferes with us.

Compatriots! Let us look at the situation in Asia. Is it to be left unattended forever? In order to realize the ideal of our Asiatic races and to contribute to world peace, we must first establish Manchukuo. We must cooperate in the establishment of that country and must exert ourselves in assisting a sound development of the country, so as to realize a realm of peace and prosperity in Manchuria. Today, Manchuria is called the life-line of our country, but it is not a life-line to satisfy mere appetites for food. Our supreme mission is, I believe, to make a paradise there, by realizing the noble spirit of the Japanese race, and of the Japanese nation as well as the spiritual culture of Asia. (On the screen: "Manchukuo being recognized, Ambassador Plenipotentiary MUTO leaves for his next post" "The League of Nations at Geneva" "Our delegate, MATSUOKA, makes a great speech.")

ARAKI, Sadao appears on screen again.

Mountain climbing scene.

Mountain climbers reach peak, cry, "Banzai" (Long live the Emperor) Map of Manchuria, superimposed words "Greater Manchukuo."

General MUTO leaving Tokyo Central Station en route to Ksingking (capital of Manchukuo) as the first ambassador. Next scene shows his arrival and welcome at Hsingking. General MUTO and Emperor PU YI at Manchukuoan Palace.